

Sheriff..... Geo. F. Owens
Register..... James W. Hartwick
Treasurer..... B. D. Conine
Prosecuting Attorney..... J. Patterson
Judge of Probate..... E. A. Gault
C. C. Com..... L. T. Wright
Surveyor..... Wm. Blaisdell

South Branch..... F. F. Richardson
Beaver Creek..... John H. Hays
Dapple Fork..... F. R. Decker
Grayling..... E. A. Gault
Proctor..... James Smith

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. V. Whit, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-
day school at 10:30 a. m. and every Wednes-
day evening at 7 o'clock. All are cor-
dially invited to attend.

FRESHWATER CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every
2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:
30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at 6:30 p. m. Gov-
ernment. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. F. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednes-
day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 13 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. J. J. Whit, Pastor. Services every
day at 7:30 a. m., except the third Sunday each
month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father
H. Weber. Regular services the 2nd and 4th
Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening at 7 o'clock or before the fall of the moon.
J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on
the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the ad-
mission. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

JULIA COUNTESS, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12—
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. M. MEER, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 197—
Meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.

C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,
meet every first and third Saturday evenings
in W. H. C. Hall. B. D. McCULLOUGH, Captain.

F. D. BROWN, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, N. O. T. M., No. 102—
Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. COLLIS, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STARS, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on
or before the full of the moon.

MRS. A. CHOLEWY, W. M.

MRS. FRED NATHAN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets
second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, I. O. O. F., No. 1—Meets
every first and third Wednesday of each month.

MRS. GEORGETTE, Lady Com.

MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTAGE
LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall
the first and third Wednesday of each month.

H. A. POND, K. of P. S.

L. T. WRIGHT, C. G.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M.,
will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on
or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MEER, T. J. M.

F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

PIET JOUBERT DEAD.

TRANSVAAL'S FAMOUS GENERAL PASSES AWAY.

His Death a Great Loss to the Boers—
He Was the Organizer of Their Army
and Rival of President Kruger—Beat
British at Majuba Hill.

The death of Gen. Joubert was an-
nounced Wednesday by way of Lorenzo
Marques. Two days previous Pretoria
dispatches told of the serious illness of
the famous Boer chieftain.

Gen. Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, com-
mander general of the Transvaal forces,
better known as Piet Joubert, or "Slick
Piet" (Slick Peter), was born about six-
ty-eight years ago. He was descended
from an old French Huguenot fam-
ily which settled in South Africa many years
ago. He was born in Cape Colony, but
was taken by his parents when 7 years
old, to the Orange Free State, where he
was taught from early childhood to shoot
straight and hate the British. He is de-
scribed as having been utterly fearless.
Of schooling he had but little, and he nev-
er saw a newspaper until he was 19 years
old.

In consequence of the acquisition of
Natal by the British his family moved
from Natal and settled in the Transvaal.
Soon afterwards he became a burgher of
the South African republic and a daring
fighter. It was during the wars with
the natives that Joubert became acquaint-
ed with Paul Kruger, and the two men
became bosom friends. He was elected
vice-president of the Transvaal in 1880
defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba
Hill in 1881, and acted as president of the
republic in 1883-1884, during Kruger's
absence in Europe.

Gen. Joubert was always in favor of
the use of force instead of diplomacy,
and President Kruger on several occa-



GEN. PIET JOUBERT.

sions had great difficulty in repressing
his hot-headed colleague, notably in 1879,
when Joubert, with Kruger and other
Boers, was planning the rebellion to over-
throw British rule in the Transvaal. The
result was Majuba Hill and the practical
independence of the Transvaal.

It was Joubert who organized the army
of the South African republic, later on,
dividing the country into seventeen mil-
itary departments, and each of these de-
partments into smaller divisions, with
commandants, field cornets and lieuten-
ants of various ranks in charge. Accord-
ing to the general's plans, every man be-
came a trained soldier without leaving
his farm, and had his equipment ready at
hand. To such a point of perfection was
the system carried that within forty-
eight hours after the present war was
declared the Boer nation was under arms.

It was also due to Gen. Joubert that
the South African republic succeeded in
amassing the immense stores of war ma-
terials and provisions which have stood
them in such good stead during the con-
flict now in progress.

When the Janssens' raiders were locked
up in Pretoria jail Joubert was strongly
in favor of their immediate execution.
It was not until Joubert and Kruger had
been closeted together for a whole night
that the more merciful counsels of Krug-
er prevailed.

In November last it was reported that
Gen. Joubert had been killed in action,
and later reports said he was dangerously
wounded and had to use a cane in order
to follow the operations in the field.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Maj. Gen. Prettynman has been appointed
military governor of Bloemfontein.

Mr. Wessels, president of the Raad,
has gone to England to solicit public
sympathy.

Gen. Kitchener is credited with the
bulk of the work, but Gen. Roberts gets
the honours.

Twelve thousand shells were thrown
into Ladysmith, killing thirty-five of the
garrison and wounding 188.

It is estimated that Gen. Buller and
Gen. White lost 6,182 men during the
operations around Ladysmith.

By the time Lord Roberts reaches the
Vaal river he will command some 30,000
men, while Gen. Buller will have 40,000.

The Dutch rebellion in Northeast Cape
Colony seems to be collapsing. Kitchener
has been pouring British troops into the
district.

The British war office has issued a re-
port showing that the total number of
casualties in South Africa has been 74,
911, exclusive of 155 men who were either
accidentally killed or died from dis-
ease.

The total estimated expenditure on the
British fleet for the twelve months from
April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, is placed
at \$137,613,000.

Montagu White confirms the rumors
that the Boers will utterly destroy John-
nannesburg if forced to do so. "Pretoria
could not be defended," says, "if John-
nannesburg were permitted to remain."

Civil Rhodes says there have been only
50,000 Boers in the field altogether, and
that the foreign mercenaries were only
about 15,000. The number of the Boers,
he said, had been exaggerated in order to
explain the British reverses.

WAR DUE TO A PLOT.

Filipino Document Sent to the Senate

Copies of official Filipino documents
captured by the American troops were
sent to the Senate Tuesday by the Pres-
ident, in compliance with a resolution.
The most interesting paper is a transla-
tion of the minutes of a meeting of the
Filipino junta at Hong Kong on May 3,
1898, four days after the destruction of
the Spanish squadron by the American
ships under Admiral Dewey's command.

At that meeting it was decided to pre-
pare the Filipino people to fight the United
States if this Government declined to
give them independence, and measures
were taken to secure arms for the Taga-
logs, thus contributing to the outbreak
of the Filipino revolution.

At the junta's meeting on May 5 Agui-
naldo, who had just arrived at Hong
Kong, was elected president of the junta.
Simpson was elected president of the
committee. He told of "negotiations"
between himself and the American consul
at Singapore. The latter had recom-
mended that Aguinaldo confer with
Admiral Dewey regarding the propo-
sition that the Filipino leader go to
Manila to make a personal contract with
the United States.

Aguinaldo did not wish to go without
first securing a previous written agree-
ment with Dewey, for he said if the lat-
ter once had him in power he might com-
pel the signature of any agreement de-
sirable. Therefore he urged the appoint-
ment of a committee to collect arms and
munitions and ascertain the intentions
of the United States regarding the Phil-
ippines. Then, he said, if intervention
by him were necessary, it would not be
out of the way for him to go to the Phil-
ippines, procuring by such means as he
could obtain succor for the fatherland.

Unless there were a previous contract
with Dewey, Aguinaldo further stated,
the admiral might not "divide the arma-
ments necessary to guarantee the happi-
ness of the fatherland." He also refers
to the fear that by taking up arms
against Spain he would lose his share in
the \$20,000,000 which had been deposited
in the Hong Kong and Shanghai banks for
the purpose of ending the insurrection.

The minutes show that Aguinaldo fa-
vored sending Aguinaldo to the Phil-
ippines, where, as president, he "would be
able to arouse them to combat the de-
mands of the United States if the latter
colonized the country, and would drive
them (the Filipinos) if circumstances ren-
der it necessary to a titanic struggle for
their independence, even if later they
should stoop to the weight of the yoke
of a new oppressor."

According to the minutes the members
of the junta voted unanimously that
Aguinaldo and the other officers of the
Filipino republic should go on once to Lu-
zon, organize the government, and take
measures to bring about the independence
of the republic. This action was taken
nine months before the outbreak of hos-
tilities between the Filipinos and Amer-
ican forces.

AGREE ON "OPEN DOOR."

All the Great Powers Accept Secretary Hay's Chinese Proposal.

The correspondence between the De-
partment of State and European govern-
ments in regard to the "open door" in
China was sent to the House committee
on foreign affairs Tuesday afternoon in
response to a resolution introduced in the
House by Representative Cummings of
New York.

All the great powers—Great Britain,
Germany, France, Russia and Italy—
have agreed to Secretary Hay's proposal
for the maintenance of the "open door"
in China. Our conditions, which have
brought affirmative replies from all of the
powers, are as follows:

1. That each, within its "sphere of in-
fluence" or leased territory in China,
should pledge itself not in any way to
interfere with any treaty port or vested
right within the "sphere" or territory un-
der lease.

2. That in all ports within the "spheres
of influence" except free ports, all mer-
chandise landed or shipped, irrespective
of nationality, shall pay the Chinese
tariff of tonnage for the time being, and the
duty shall be paid to the Chinese Govern-
ment.

3. That in ports in the "spheres of in-
fluence" the Government controlling that
sphere will levy no greater harbor dues
on vessels of any nationality than are
levied on vessels of its own nationality,
and the same on foreign vessels controlled or
operated within these "spheres" the citi-
zens of other nationalities shall pay no
higher charges for transportation of mer-
chandise than are paid by the citizens of
the powers controlling such "spheres."

COMING BACK TO AMERICA.

Mark Twain is expected back in Amer- ica soon, but he will not return to his Hartford home. The place has too many painful associations. It is rumored that he will join President Cleveland in the attempt to make an American Waihalia of Pyncheon, N. J.

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NOW A PACIFIC CABLE.

IS TO CONNECT WITH THE HA- WAIIAN ISLANDS.

Later On, It Is Said, the Line Will Be
Extended to the Philippines. Routes
Have Been Surveyed—Enormous Cost
of the Project.

At last the project of a trans-Pacific
cable is emerging from the class of
remote possibilities and being promoted
into the class of early probabilities. The
Senate committee on naval affairs, the
other day agreed to report the bill for a
Pacific cable which Senator Hale was au-
thorized to draft and the report was later
presented to the Senate. The bill pro-
vides for a present cable only to Honolu-
lu, but declares a purpose to extend it
in the future. Three million dollars is
appropriated for the work, and further
surveys are authorized to determine the
most practicable route.

Last summer the Navy Department
made a careful survey of a route extend-
ing from Hawaii to Luzon, and this sur-
vey, with the one made in 1891 by the
hydrographic office of the navy of a route
from San Francisco to Honolulu, demon-
strates the entire practicability of a
submarine cable line of two links from
San Francisco to Manila. From Salinas
Landing, Monterey Bay, California, to
Honolulu—2,120 miles—extends an ad-
mirable route, within a curiously formed
natural lane on the ocean bottom, 300
miles wide. From Honolulu to Wake
Island, over which our flag now floats, by
way of the Midway Islands, the line
would be 2,044 miles additional. From
Wake Island to Guam the distance is
1,293 miles further, and from Guam to
Manila 1,350 miles, or in all 6,807 miles.
These landing points are the territory of
the United States, and the line would
cross no foreign soil.

Only two obstacles were encountered
that in any way would interfere with the
laying and operation of a cable, and these
can readily be avoided by making a slight
detour around them. The first of these
obstacles is a submarine mountain a
short distance west of the Midway Islands,
rising from the floor of the ocean at
a depth of 2,200 fathoms, to within
82 fathoms of the surface. The second
obstacle is one of the deepest mar-
tains yet found in the world. It is
about 500 miles east of Guam, and its
depth of water there is more than 4,300
fathoms, or over five and two-thirds
miles. Submarine mountains are a serious
menace to ocean cables, and several of
these volcanoes are known to exist in the

Pacific, in the neighborhood of the link
already surveyed through the central
ocean lane from San Francisco to Honolu-
lu. But the survey of 1891 showed that
these can easily be avoided in laying the
line, and no danger is to be apprehended
from that source. Coral formations
around near the Hawaiian Islands, and
in hauling up the shore end of the cable
these precautions will be taken to shield
the line from any possible effects from
the coral builders. This can be done by
sheathing the shore end of the cable
with steel armor.

As the present cost of ocean cables for
making and laying is about \$1,200 a
linear mile, the aggregate expense may
be estimated at \$8,168,400. Allowing,
however, \$231,600 for equipment and nu-
merous contingencies, the total would be
\$8,500,000. Since Admiral Dewey's vic-
tory at Manila on May 1, 1898, the cable
tells paid by our Government on mes-
sages to and from the Philippines have
been enormous. At present Government
messages to or from Manila cost \$2.25 a
word—only a small reduction from the
regular rate of \$2.40, and special rates
on particularly pressing messages often
run up as high as \$7.50 a word.

Our Government is far behind other
powers, including some foreign republics,
in the ownership of ocean cables. Unlike
the Pacific, which not a single cable
crosses, the Atlantic is spanned by an
abundance of cables. Twenty trans-at-
lantic cables have been laid since Cyrus
W. Field's first venture in 1858. Four of
the transatlantic were downright fail-
ures, but that was before cable making
and laying had become an art. Others
have fallen into disuse and have been re-
placed by newer and stronger lines. Con-
tinuing in all the Atlantic, Mediterranean,
Indian ocean and smaller cables under all
the seas and bays of the world, there are
1,225 separate ocean cables, aggregat-
ing in length over 175,000 miles of
wire, sufficient to girdle the world seven
times over.

The Chicago Woman's Club is trying
to have a course of domestic science for
boys introduced into the public schools.

Simon B. Chapin of Chicago has paid
in full \$40,000 of his father's outlawed
liabilities, contracted years ago. Many
of the creditors to whom the son present-
ed checks had forgotten that the deceased
father ever owed them anything.

The Canadian Parliament defeated a
resolution declaring that the action of
the Dominion in the South African war
should not be regarded as a precedent.

Adrian C. Anson, former baseball play-
er, was nominated as the Democratic can-
didate for alderman from the Third ward
in Chicago.

PORTO RICANS MOVING.

Situation in the Island Is More Serious than at Any Time.

A correspondent at Porto Rico reports
that since the terrible hurricane has been
the situation of the Porto Rican people has
become so serious as at the present. The
poor are starving, and the prices of staples
have increased from 50 to 100 per cent.
Demonstrations have been held in San
Juan, Mayaguez, Yaguez, Arcoibo, Agu-
adilla, Pajaro, Juncos, Bayamón, and
other places.

Brief News Items.

The first counterfeit new dollar silver
certificate was found in Cleveland.

The Japanese navy will hold exten-
sive maneuvers in the Straits of Corea.

The total number of sheep in the State
of West Virginia is 787,763, valued at
\$14,220,550.

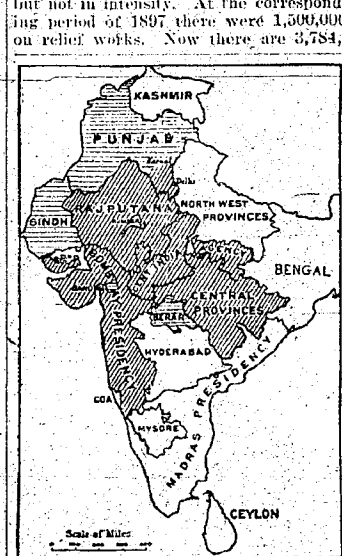
A stock company with \$3,000,000 is be-
ing organized in Chicago to develop Mex-
ican copper mines.

A Johnstown dispatch sent to Ber-
lin says the Johnstown flood mines have
not suffered.

INDIA'S GREAT FAMINE.

Area and Population Affected Larger than Ever Before.

The area and population affected in
India's present famine are much
greater than in any previous famine.
According to official reports, the popu-
lation affected in 1865-66 was 47,500,000,
in 1880-81 it was 44,500,000, in 1876-78
as much as 58,000,000, and in 1897-98 it
came to 65,000,000. The last famine al-
most compares with the present in area,
but not in intensity. At the correspond-
ing period of 1897 there were 1,500,000
on relief works. Now there are 3,784,



EXTENT OF THE FAMINE.
Map shows famine districts shaded.

000, or more than double that number.
The distribution of the famine is as fol-
lows:

Province.	Population.	Number on relief works.
Bombay and Sindh.	20,000,000	150,000
Punjab	12,000,000	175,000
Central provinces	12,000,000	1,440,000
Berar	3,500,000	280,000
Gujerat	1,000,000	100,000
Rajputana	12,000,000	337,000
Central India States	8,000,000	85,000
Bombay Native States		

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SHOOTS THREE MEN.

AN INSANE MAN IN CINCINNATI THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

William Gard Rums Amuck, Attempting the Lives of Inoffensive Fellow Workmen, Fatally Hurt One—Spring Trade Waits on Demand.

In a fit of temporary insanity William Gard, aged 23 years and single, shot three men and then killed himself in Cincinnati. Gard was a varnisher in the employ of a safe company and a man with no previous record. While the employees of the safe company were taking their noon lunch Gard, without provocation or warning, commenced firing promiscuously at them. A riot alarm was turned in and patrol wagons hastened to the scene. It was found that E. Miller of Madisonville, Thomas Walcott was shot through the nose and John Guthrie, who was shot through the shoulder. All the victims are at the hospital and doing well, except Miller. Gard took an electric car for the home of his mother, and shot himself as soon as he reached home, dying instantly.

DROWNED HIS CHILD AT A PUMP.

Terrible Death of an Unfortunate Indian Territory Father.

Frank Haskey was arrested at Fry, I. T., and placed in jail. He is charged with murdering his 10-year-old son in a brutal manner. First he held the boy against a red-hot coal stove and scalded his skin. Then he took him to a pump in the back yard and tied him under the lid's head until he was drowned. The neighbors came over and took Haskey in charge. Lynching was only averted by the arrival of officers. The son is not known to have committed any offense. Haskey has been in the penitentiary for stealing.

IN A WAITING STATE.

Retail Dry Goods Trade Quiet Pending Effect of Spring Demand.

Bradstreet's says: "It has been a quiet week in distributive trade except at some few western centers, this being especially true of the dry goods business. Wholesale trade in this line has been generally completed, and pending the effect of spring demand upon the retail trade, the markets are in a waiting stage. As regards prices, the feature of the week has been the strength manifested by agricultural products and provisions. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 2,962,340 bushels, against 2,803,495 last week. Corn exports for the week aggregated 3,193,638 bushels, against 3,123,845 last week."

HIRING GIRL POISONS FOUR.

Administers Arsenic in Oatmeal Mush Served at a Meal.

An attempt to poison a Cincinnati family resulted in the serious illness of four persons—Mrs. F. A. Aiken, Miss Allie M. Galvin, Harold Winold and Francis Winold. The persons poisoned had eaten oatmeal for breakfast. They were immediately and violently attacked. A physician was quickly called, and all were placed out of danger. Suspicion pointed to the servant girl, Annie Foster, who was arrested and admitted that she had procured the arsenic and put it into the oatmeal. She said she was instructed thereby by C. O. Winold, father of the children.

Former Speaker Commits Suicide.

Lore Alford, a leading lawyer and former speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives, was found dead in the bath room of his residence in Waterloo, Iowa. He had cut his throat. Mr. Alford had been a sufferer for some time from stomach disease, which led to despondency and melancholia.

Returns a Trophy of Battle.

The battle flag of the Gate City guards of Atlanta, Ga., has been returned to the survivors of that company of Confederate soldiers through George L. Emlinger of Toledo, Ohio. The flag was captured by John Howard. He died several years ago, and his wife, shortly before her recent death, gave it to Emlinger.

Job Assails Miners at Work.

The striking miners at the Horatio mines of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company at Dubois, Pa., attacked the few men who have remained at work. There was a pitched battle in which 100 shots were fired and three persons severely injured.

Murdered at a Death Watch.

Near Crockett, Texas, while W. H. Oliver and J. A. Castling, brothers-in-law, and their friends were sitting up with the corpse of E. M. Moorehead, father-in-law of the men, the latter quarreled and Oliver was stabbed to death.

Big Strike at Dallas, Tex.

All the machinists in Mueger's cotton machinery works at Dallas, Texas, the largest of the kind in the world, went on strike. The men refused to do double work required by the company.

Suicide of Wife Murderer.

Amos Elder, who shot and killed his wife at Old City, Pa., recently committed suicide in the cemetery. He first visited the grave of his wife and then shot himself through the head.

St. George Mivart Is Dead.

Dr. St. George Mivart, a well-known physician, died suddenly in London.

Fast Run of Iron Steeds.

From Los Angeles, Cal., to Chicago, a distance of 2,265 miles, in fifty-seven hours and fifty-six minutes, is the record coast run hung up by the Archelon, Tokpeka and Santa Fe when the "Peacock special" pulled into the Chicago depot the other night.

Hot Fight at Karree.

After a hot fight the troops of Gen. Roberts drove the Boers from some kopjes they occupied near Karree siding station. The British loss was over 100 men.

End of Cotton Tobacco Business.

The huge Daniel Scott tobacco plant at Detroit, which became a part of the Continental Tobacco Company two years ago, by the payment of about \$5,000,000 to the Scotts, will be dismantled and removed. The 1,000 employees have been notified that their services will not be needed after May 1.

Atlanta Evening Journal Sold.

The Atlanta Evening Journal, one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in the South, has passed from the control of Hoke Smith into that of a syndicate at the head of which is J. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

MINTS MAY COIN HALF CENT.

Government Realizes the Growing Demand for the Small Piece.

A half-cent piece is one of the possibilities of the future. It is seriously proposed to turn out of the mints a coin of this denomination, which, it is claimed, is needed in trade, especially in the small shops and at the bargain counters. For some time the treasury officials have been aware of a growing popular demand for half-cent coins. The big department stores in some sections of the country are the chief advocates of such an addition to the monetary denominations, and now a bill has been prepared calling such a coin into existence. Half-cent pieces were once issued by the Government. They went out of use about half a century ago. The 1-cent coin then contained twice as much metal as the present coin of that denomination. The checks or coins issued by the department stores are of copper, and this could, of course, be the metal used in the new coin should the Government decide to issue it.

TO EXTEND RURAL DELIVERY.

Postal Officials Will Confer with Special Agent Hammer.

Special Agent J. J. Hammer, D. C., in charge of rural free delivery, has requested Alfred Hammer to confer with him for the purpose of extending the important service. Mr. Hammer has made an enviable record in his line in Michigan and Indiana, and is deemed to be especially fitted by the department for executive direction. There will be a reassignment of the territory embraced in the division in which Agent Dice is the chief, made necessary by the late appointment of several new agents. The department informed Mr. Hammer that he was thought that under his supervision the successful establishment of rural free delivery would be facilitated and a uniform method and system of procedure would be affected. Mr. Hammer is at present special agent of rural free delivery at Chicago.

NEWS FROM CAPE ME.

Winter Has Been Very Mild—Dawson's Spring Clean-Up.

The steamer Danube brings news of the arrival of the last of the winter travelers who will come from Nome this winter. McRae and Nagle, who were despatched to carry to San Francisco the report of the engineer on the railway to be built from Port Safety to Cape York, came up the river in forty days with a single team of dogs. They say the winter has been unprecedentedly mild at Nome, that all necessities of life are plentiful and cheap there and the streams in all directions are prospecting well. The discoveries on the Siberian side are being left alone, as it has been given out that foreign miners will not be permitted there. At Dawson preparations were being made for the spring clean-up, which is estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

INTRODUCED HIS OWN RIVAL.

Jealousy Prompts a Brooklyn Youth to Commit Suicide.

Alfred Miller, 20 years old, who lived with his parents in Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide at the Clermont Hotel, Brooklyn, by swallowing carbolic acid. The young man left no letter explaining the suicide, but jealousy was undoubtedly the cause. He had been paying marked attention to Miss Grace Ross. Several months ago he introduced to Miss Ross a young man named White, who was a common suicide at the house with equal regularity Miller grew despondent.

STARTS A FIRE IN THE JAIL.

Prisoner's Effort at Escape Results in His Being Overcome by Smoke.

Allie Davis, a young man awaiting trial at Lima, Ohio, on a charge of train wrecking, made a desperate attempt to escape and nearly lost his life in consequence. When allowed the liberty of the corridor he set fire to the bed clothes, expecting to escape during the confusion. He was unconscious from the smoke when the fire was discovered, and was with difficulty revived.

Short Line to the West.

Immense corporations are backing the promoters of the Uniontown, Waynesburg and West Virginia Railroad Company. They see in it a short route to Chicago and the West, which to the eastward is the shortest route. Chicago is brought thirty-eight miles nearer to the coke regions of Connellsville, and the distance between the Fayette fields and Cincinnati is reduced seventy-one miles.

Fell Asleep on the Track.

Louis Canterbury, of Fayette County, West Virginia, and a companion attended a ball in the country, and at a late hour left for their homes near Glades. After walking a distance they became tired and sat down on the tracks to rest. Both fell asleep and Canterbury was struck by a fast train and instantly killed. His companion was hurled twenty feet, but will recover.

Japan's Crown Prince to Wed.

Minister Bick, at Tokio, has informed the State Department at Washington that official announcement has been made of the betrothal of his imperial highness the crown prince of Japan, Prince Hirohito, to the daughter of Prince Sakado. The wedding probably will take place during next May.

Horse Thieves Shot by Deputies.

Relatives in Arkansas City, Kan., have received word of the killing in the Osage Nation of Richard Wilson and the fatal wounding of John Rush, horse thieves, by deputy marshals who were chasing them. Wilson escaped from the Kansas penitentiary last July.

Is Bound, Beaten and Robbed.

Mrs. Charles Pisel was found gagged and robbed of a watch and money at her residence in Bloomdale, Ohio. She was prostrated by the severe treatment she received in her battle with the robber.

Kansas Flour Mills Burns.

At Lawrence, Kan., fire destroyed the plant of the Pierson Flour Milling Company, valued at \$150,000. In addition to the mill, several thousand bushels of wheat and several hundred loads of flour were burned. Insurance, \$30,000.

Stork Visits Palace.

The first child ever born in the palace at Hareburg, as far as is known, is an American girl—daughter of Governor General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, now a few days old.

Capital Is \$600,000,000.

Articles of incorporation of the Electric Engine and Power Company of New York were filed under the laws of Arizona at Phoenix. It has a capital of \$600,000,000 in 6,000,000 shares.

Volcanoes Do Great Damage.

Oriental mail advises that at Anayama and Kirishima volcanoes in Japan have been in eruption since early in February. The crops have been destroyed over a great area.

Battling Girder Kill Two.

One man was killed and another fatally injured by the fall of several large iron girders in a new school house in New York.

Boy Slaver Is Cool.

Remarkable coolness was displayed by Albert Sledge, 17 years old, of Chicago, after killing William Hobson, a boarder

in his mother's house, in defense of his mother. He struck Hobson in the head with a barrel stove in front of his house, and then calmly went into the house, told his mother what he had done and went to bed, leaving the body of his victim lying on the walk. Sledge was arrested.

HEAD DOWNWARD OVER A CLIFF.

James Johnson Hangs for Six Hours by a Wire Caught on His Ankle.

Suspect head downward by a wire accidentally caught on his ankle as he fell over a cliff above a rock quarry was the frightful experience of James Johnson at St. Louis. For six hours he struggled helplessly to rescue himself, his brain in a whirl and a mocking ledge on which was only an arm's length away. With down came the realization that he was dangling 150 feet above the rock quarry. It seemed an age before the workmen came. They were fearful to touch the wire lest it should break. The fire department was called on and effected a rescue. Johnson had walked over a fence and had his right foot caught in a fence wire hanging from a post.

MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT.

Part of the Sedgwick's Crew Brought Home in Irons.

The United States transport Sedgwick, Captain Henricks, arrived at New York from Havana and Gibara with fifty-one cabin passengers and sixty-six discharged and furloughed soldiers, crisscrossed the Gulf of Mexico. The crew numbered 1,000, 900 in specie and a large quantity of Cuban products for the forthcoming Paris exposition. While at Gibara thirteen members of the transport's crew refused to obey the officers' orders. They were placed in irons and brought to New York for trial. There were also several prisoners on board from Havana.

CONCESSION TO CANADIAN.

Pern Makes Large Grants to Colonized Weatherly.

The Peruvian Government has colonized the provisions of the concession to Col. Weatherly of Canada. He will receive 100,000 hectares of land on the borders of the Napo and Curaray rivers for a term of ten years at a rental of 2 sols per forty-six kilos. There is to be a duty on caoutchouc exported by the concessionaire. Col. Weatherly receives grants of mines in the same district. The concessionaire must bring, within three years, fifty families to the district, and must deposit 100,000 sols as a guaranty.

Cost of a Seizure.

The Delagoa bay arbitration tribunal, which was appointed to decide the claims against Portugal growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railway, has ordered Portugal to pay to the British and American claimants the sum of £33,400,000 francs (\$3,032,800), with interest at 5 per cent from June 25, 1899, to the date of payment, in addition to the 700,000 francs (\$140,000) deposited in 1890.

Loose Jewels Worth \$40,000.

Mrs. Frances M. Wolcott, granted a divorce from Senator Wolcott of Colorado, has lost loose jewels valued at about \$40,000. She carried her jewels to Paris in a specially constructed portmanteau, which she never trusted out of her sight. One day, however, she absent-mindedly left it in her carriage in front of her hotel and no trace of the jewels has since been found.

Destructive Fire at Red Key, Ind.

At 10 o'clock the other morning fire broke out in the C. C. Ayers & Co. lumber yard at Red Key, Ind., and this with other property was destroyed. There were four large warehouses in the yard and property valued at \$35,000, with but \$13,000 insurance.

Dynamite Wrecks a Dwelling.

Dynamite was placed under the rear of the house of John Bude in Chicago and exploded. The police believe this was done to kill Bude and his wife and three children as they slept. They say it is the result of a neighborhood feud.

May Borrow \$100,000.

Vice Chancellor Finney at Jersey City has made an order allowing the collectors of the Becker-Jones-Jewell Mining Company, the four trusts, to borrow \$100,000 for running expenses, taxes and interest. They asked for \$300,000.

Kentucky Secret Is Out.

W. H. Coulton, after being held to the grand jury along with Caleb Powers and John Davis for alleged complicity in Goebel's murder, made a confession to the State's Attorney at Frankfort, Ky.

Colorado Has No Money.

Appropriations exceeding the revenue by \$500,000 were made by the Colorado Legislature of last year. The State treasury is now bankrupt and State institutions are penniless.

Signature Law Is Void.

California's law requiring all newspaper articles to be signed by the writers has been declared void.

Great Tunnel Is Begun.

Real work on the New York \$36,000,000 tunnel for underground rapid transit has been begun.

Piet Joubert Is Dead.

Gen. Piet Joubert died at Pretoria, after a short illness.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, choice, 25c to 30c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, old, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 3, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 41c to 42c; pork, mess, \$12.50 to \$12.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.75; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 11c to 12c.

PICTURE STORIES OF THE BOER WAR.

The stories of the Boer-English war are equally as well told by the artists as by the correspondents, and both find the Transvaal a prolific field. Men have since time immemorial been accustomed to apply the word dog as expressing con-



tempt and condemnation, and yet the fact is evidenced every day that such appellation is a libel upon the canine. After he had been left on the battlefield by his men and comrades at Colenso, Lieut. Jenkins had one faithful friend only, and that was the terrier that he had taken with him to the wars. The dog's loyalty was proved when the ambulance corps went over the field only his faithful dog was beside him, barking fiercely.

The white ants have been a factor in the war. The hills that have been built through their industry have afforded protection for the sharpshooters. On the plains of Natal and the Orange Free State these ants have constructed hills sufficiently altitudinal to afford protection from the enemy's bullets and the soldiers have not been slow to avail themselves of this advantage.

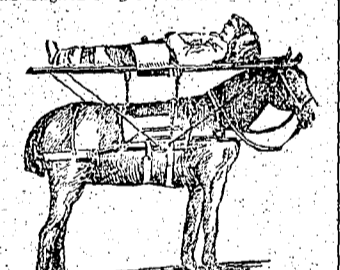
The British have been engaged in the erection of dummy batteries, and the above illustration shows a log on two



wheels, with straw-stuffed figures standing beside it. Hidden behind the rocks are the British sharpshooters, waiting for the Boers to come within range of their rifles.

Montenap's scouts have adopted a "death or glory" emblem to be worn on the helmets. The scouts have been doing effective work and while they are constantly inviting death in the discharge of their duties the glory that brings with it the plaudits of the world has not been within hailing distance, as scouting is the kind of warfare accompanied with red light and a brass band.

The difficulty of removing the wounded, always great, is intensified in rocky, hilly country like South Africa, and especially with the cavalrymen, who have to depend upon a bearer company on foot to remove them for the surgeons. Dr. Caverhill, an English surgeon, has invented a horse



ambulance. He says: "I have made a simple contrivance on the iron work of an army pack saddle by which a loaded stretcher can be carried safely on its lengthways. The front transverse of the stretcher itself is curved sufficiently to clear the neck of the horse. The stretcher must be loaded before being put up and bound to the pack saddle."

The illustration shows the doctor's idea. He says the motion is more pleasant than hand carrying.

A marvelous bit of surgery was performed by an English surgeon upon P. Nel, a Boer about 40 years old. A Lee-Metford bullet had entered the knee just above the knee and then had traveled down on the same side of the leg and lodged there.

In the diagram A is the wound of entrance. The bullet was removed at B and the wound healed readily, but there was great trouble in getting the two ends of the bone to unite. The leg had shortened about three inches, though the knee joint appeared to be all right. So it was decided to operate upon the man and induce those two ends of the bone to get together. Chloroform was administered, the fracture exposed and the fragments were sewed together with two surgical screws. The fracture then healed finely, and the leg will not be shorter than the other.

She Was Mentioned.

"Evidently you were overlooked in the account of the entertainment last night," said the gossip.

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Parvenue. "I was mentioned. Didn't you see the last line of the list of those present?"

"Yes. It read 'and others.'"

"That's me," asserted Mrs. Parvenue proudly, but ungrammatically.—Chicago Post.

"I believe Higgsinside smokes the vilest cigars on earth. When he drops in at my office I always give him a good cigar to keep him from lighting one of his own."

"Drops in every day, doesn't he?"

"Generally."

"I thought so. I know Higgsinside. He is a fellow of a good deal of thrift and ingenuity."—Chicago Tribune.

MACRUM STORY TOLD.

House Committee Hear How Consul's Letters Were Opened.

Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, was before the foreign affairs committee of the House Wednesday and told his story in regard to the alleged interference with his letters by the British censor. Afterward, in executive session, the committee, after considering the case, practically determined to let the matter drop without further action.

Macrum, in giving his testimony, began at the point where he first asked for leave to come home, saying that he desired to come on private business, and also to place before the Government certain facts, which he thought ought to be known here. Asked when he first became satisfied that his mail was being tampered with he said that he did not receive any mail between Oct. 12, when war was declared, and the second week of November, 1900. He said he had a copy of mail a week. The first actual evidence he had was when he received two letters, which had been opened by the British censor, neither of them of any importance. In reply to a question by Representative W. A. Smith, he admitted that he had returned to the United States merely on account of private business. He had made no report to the State Department in regard to the letters, nor had he attempted to make such a report to the department. He declined to say why he had not made a report, but said he had gone to Assistant Secretary Hall and said: "If I understand I have been dismissed." Mr. Hill said his understanding was correct, and Mr. Macrum said he therefore had no report to make.

Pressed further by Mr. Smith as to his reasons for believing that the British authorities had possession of the State Department cipher, Mr. Macrum said he could not affirm from actual knowledge, but he explained that on Nov. 6 he had applied in cipher to the State Department asking for leave. That cable had gone through Durban. The next day, Nov. 7, he had been informed a paper in Durban published the fact that he had applied for leave. Mr. Macrum said he had used the State Department cipher of the State code, a common code, purchasable anywhere. When asked if other consuls had complained, Mr. Macrum said the German and Belgian consuls had both told him that no cipher telegrams were allowed to go through. A letter was sent to the committee by the Secretary of State, with a communication from Consul General Stowe, in which the consul general said that when he heard of the opening of the letters to Mr. Macrum he had informed the British authorities at Pretoria. The explanation of those officers was satisfactory. The letters had been opened unintentionally. Mr. Macrum admitted there had been no further interference with the mail.

SAWYER IS NO MORE.

Former United States Senator from Wisconsin Expires.

Former Senator Philinus Sawyer died Thursday morning at Oshkosh, Wis. He had been suffering from a complication of troubles. The Senator was 84 years old.

Philinus Sawyer was born in 1816 in Rutland County, Vermont, and he spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Crown Point, N. Y. His schooling consisted of a few terms in a district school, and at 17 he went to work in the mines of the Adirondacks as a woodman and sawmill hand.

In 1843 he married Malvina M. Hadley, and in 1847, with \$2,200 in his pocket, he went to Fond du Lac, Wis. Not favoring his surroundings he moved two years later to Algoma, which stood on the present site of Oshkosh. He rented a sawmill that had not been paying expenses, but he made a profit and afterward purchased the mill. Thereafter he became a factor in the growth of upper Wisconsin.

Originally a free-soil Democrat, Mr. Sawyer joined the Republican party upon its organization. His first political office was alderman of the city of Oshkosh in 1860 and 1861. He was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1863 and 1864. He was Mayor of Oshkosh, and in the latter year was elected to Congress, serving for ten consecutive years. In 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected six years later.

BATANES UNDER RULE.

Governor Is Appointed for Islands North of Luzon.

The Government has received information of the appointment and installation of Senator Teodoro Castillejo as the first American governor of the Batanes group and Cayan Island, the northernmost division of the Philippine archipelago. Senator Castillejo is a Filipino, who resided in Aparri. He was taken to the Batanes and Cayan in the gunboat Prince of Comandante Knox. Commander Knox raised the Stars and Stripes at Cayan and took formal possession of the island in the name of the United States. The inhabitants appeared to be very much pleased over the coming of the Americans, and showed a loyal spirit.

After remaining a day at Cayan, the gunboat, with Senator Castillejo on board, proceeded to Santo Domingo, the port and capital of the island of Batanes, and of the Batanes group. After the ceremonies of raising the American flag over the former Spanish Government building and proclaiming the group under the jurisdiction of the United States, Senator Castillejo was installed as governor.



Within the ten weeks ending on Feb. 21 there were 1,376 deaths in London caused by influenza.

Jara has taken to the bicycle, and keeps a factory that has been established at Sanamang busy.

The Paris exposition authorities will furnish 12,545 electric lights for the grounds and buildings.

The Corporation of Scarborough, England, has decided to name a new thoroughfare "Ladysmith avenue."

In Great Britain it is illegal for

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

"GRAND OLD WOMAN" OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

She has at the ripe old age of eighty years retired from the Presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The career of Susan B. Anthony, who has retired from the presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and to whom, in honor of her eightieth birthday, a grand reception was tendered in Washington, has been a remarkable one. She made her first speech in public in 1849, at Canajoharie, N. Y., where she was teaching in the academy. Her subject was the relation of women to temperance. Two years later, at Rochester, N. Y., whether her family had moved, she first became interested in the anti-slavery agitation. Before 1851 had ended she had made the acquaintance of Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, Pillsbury, Douglass, Stephen and Abby Foster, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, all believers in woman's right to the franchise, and she became enthusiastic in the cause. She attended her first woman's rights convention in Syracuse in 1852. Lucretia Mott was elected President and Miss Anthony was made Secretary. From that date to the present she has attended from one to a dozen conventions every year, and never has been out of office.

For several years she worked, night and main, in the temperance cause, but indignantly at being "snubbed and insulted" by the men's conventions, and "disgusted with the subservience of women," she resolved to devote her life to the emancipation of her sex. From this decision she never has swerved, except during those years when she labored for the freedom of the negroes. She has been mobbed again and again, and often has held her ground when every man on the platform fled to a place of safety.

Her Great Labors. At the present time it is difficult to conceive the ridicule and contempt heaped on the pioneers in this movement; nor did it come from men alone. When Susan B. Anthony tramped from

But Miss Anthony does not relinquish the presidency to enter into a period of rest. She means to complete the history of the woman suffrage movement in the United States. In 1876 she and Mrs. Stanton began writing the history of the movement, and brought it down to 1884. During the last sixteen years there has been more practical advance in the status of woman than in all which preceded. Miss Anthony has preserved the necessary materials, and now, at 80 years of age will begin at once the stupendous task of completing the story, bringing it down to the present year.

SOME OF REYNARD'S TRICKS.

He Sometimes Outwits the Hounds When Pursued by Them.

Not long ago the Washington hunt of Valley Forge started a young fox in the North valley hills, and the hounds were running it across the open fields when the hunters were surprised to see a much larger fox come from the woods and run diagonally across the track of the young fox ahead of the hounds, and when they struck the stronger track of the bigger fox they took it up, young Reynard thereby being saved from being run down and killed by the hounds.

Old hunters say they have frequently witnessed this trick when young foxes were being closely pressed and in danger of being run down and killed by the hounds. Another and an even sharper trick was played by an old fox some weeks ago while being hotly chased by hounds. The fox had run some twenty miles, and while crossing an open stretch of country was in danger of being run down and killed. In a field through which the fox was running with the hounds close to his heels was the cellar of an old house, with a portion of the walls still standing. The fox made straight for the old cellar, leaped into it and made its escape through a narrow opening in the walls. The hounds, supposing the fox was trapped, dashed into the cellar pell mell, only to find Reynard gone and themselves in a trap, as the hole in the wall through which the fox had escaped was too small to permit them to get through.

When the hunters rode up they found the pack in a trap, with one of the hounds wedged fast in the hole through which the fox had made its escape.

TAKING HIS AMMUNITION.



Sar, Donk, you're against the trusts, and when I put this resolution through you'll have a chance to vote your convictions.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. Bryan's Platform. Mr. Bryan can be fish, flesh or fowl on all these constitutional questions, according to circumstances.—Lincoln Journal.

Nevertheless it is evident that he intends the Nebraska platform to stand as the keynote for action at Kansas City on firecracker day.—Ottawa Press.

The platform adopted yesterday at Lincoln by the Democrats of Nebraska reflects the opinions of William J. Bryan, and it is in the interest of the Republican party.—Kansas City Star.

He (Bryan) is a rather flighty young man at best, and he may change more than once before the national convention meets, but he can hardly keep pace with Mr. McKinley in that particular.—New York Evening Post.

The platform adopted at Lincoln is substantially the platform that will be adopted at Kansas City, and the voters now know on what issues the Democratic party will conduct the presidential campaign.—Davenport Republican.

Taking the platform as a whole it contains no promise of a reunion of the disorganized ranks of the Democracy, but points rather to a further disintegration. The party is in terrible need of new leadership.—Chicago Times-Herald.

While Mr. Bryan continues to dominate his party and to snap his fingers in the face of its ablest counselors, Republicans will continue to view his course with interest, but not with alarm. He is doing heroic work in wrecking the Democracy, and his opponents are quite content so long as that work continues.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The agonizing shriek emitted by the frenzied Democracy in convention assembled at Lincoln, Neb., was expected in view of the recent formal statutory adoption of the gold standard by Congress. The action of Congress only emphasizes and perfects that which is the recognized policy of the Government and makes it impossible for any administration in the future to change or impair the gold standard without defilement legislation by Congress.—Minneapolis Journal.

Republicans Should Do Something. The reference to a special committee of the National House of Representatives of all bills and resolutions relating to the regulation of trusts ought to result in the presentation of a bill for the restriction of the operations of the big combinations of capital that will meet in an adequate way the problem now confronting the people.

The Republican members of the House are beginning to realize the necessity of enacting a law, either supplementing the Sherman anti-trust law or standing by itself, which will meet the trust evil, and they cannot fail to see the necessity of enacting such a law at the present session of Congress.

It is clear that the Democrats of all factions are determined to push the trust issue to the front in the coming Presidential campaign—the gold men because they are anxious to dispose of the silver issue and open a way by which they can get back into their party, and the silver men because they, while not willing to abandon free coinage, know that they must have some other leading issue to make even a half-way successful campaign.

Therefore it has become necessary for the Republicans to meet the issue. If they can succeed in evolving from the mass of resolutions and bills a practical anti-trust law and put it in the statute book before the close of the present session of Congress, they may go before the people with the declaration that the pledges of their platform have been kept. With the trust issue eliminated from the campaign it will be impossible for the Democrats to make a decent showing at the polls.

The Republicans seem to be determined to do something, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed.—Cleveland Leader.

Fables of the Past Press. The bimetallic press of the country has been telling its patrons that the prosperity of the nation, including the rise in the price of wheat from 25 cents to \$1 a bushel, was caused by starvation in India, short grain crops in Russia, Europe and South America, says a leading fusion organ. "The bimetallic press" is good, when it means the monetarist, free silver, fusion press. As to what it has been telling its patrons is no doubt of that, and it was as near the real facts as the fusion press ever gets. Starvation now prevails in India, but it is not the cause of the increased demand for American manufactures, and consequent employment of millions of formerly idle men. Short wheat crops were an incident

of three years ago, and our exports of breadstuffs have fallen off since then, but prosperity continues. Cotton is worth nearly three cents a pound, not from starvation in India nor short wheat crops, but from entirely different causes.

Protection to American industries and workmen and the establishment of honest money are the causes of our prosperity. Short crops increase for a time the price of wheat, but the protection and renewed confidence which followed the defeat of the free silver heresy are responsible for all the rest of the improved conditions and their continuance.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Modified His Views. Bishop Potter frankly admitted that his views upon the question of expansion had undergone a change since his sojourn in the East, so far as the retention of the Philippines was concerned.

"The holding of these islands," he said, "has become a purely academic question. The issue relating to the holding of those islands has got beyond discussion. Although the attitude of my mind toward expansion in the abstract has not greatly changed, I am convinced that we must adhere to our possession of the Philippines. Time will settle all the problems that confront us in those islands, and whatever the difficulties may be in store, we have all the gifts that are called for to meet these increased tasks and responsibilities. It is idle now to indulge in any speculation as to what course America ought to pursue with regard to the Philippines. What might have been done the day after the battle of Manila is a phase of theorizing that can have no place in practical considerations of to-day. We cannot now put aside the responsibilities we took upon ourselves, whether the outcome be for the better or for the worse. Apart from the moral obligation of carrying out the duty we have imposed upon ourselves, the comity of nations requires that this country should keep its control of the islands."—New York Tribune.

Another "Sham" Industry. During the past year the value of about \$100,000,000 was raised in North Dakota. A large flax mill has also been built at Fargo. The flax industry is another of the industries designated "sham industries" by the free traders. An industry which represents a product for one year of \$100,000,000 is a pretty lousy "sham." If all, or even any, of the shams of the free traders had as much sound reality as that about them, there might be some reason for treating the doctrine of free trade with some slight respect. Such a reality as that would indeed be a bonanza to them, to bolster up their empty theories.

The flax industry is not yet such a lousy "sham" as that other so-called "sham" industry of the free traders—viz., the tin plate industry; and \$100,000,000 is only a fractional part of the value of the yearly product of our tin plate mills, but it is making a very good beginning and will undoubtedly in time be as unpleasant a subject of discussion to the free trader as the tin plate industry and the iron and steel industry now are. The "sham" industries, so-called, brought into being by our protective tariff policy, have a way, undoubtedly very unpleasant to our free trade friends, of becoming important factors in our industrial progress as a nation.

The Fly on the Wheel. The farm house of Mrs. P. M. Angus, burned at Standish, lost \$1,000. Nearly all of the household goods in the upper part of building were destroyed.

J. Jacobs, a cousin of John Jacobs, the Indian who was frozen to death near Standish recently, came near meeting a similar fate near Standish. He was badly frozen when found, but will recover.

An Ann Arbor-bound freight train was wrecked at Bamister. Seventeen cars were demolished, among them were some oil tanks. People living in the vicinity carried away the oil by the pall-fall.

The total amount of logs which will be floated down the Menominee river this spring is estimated at 255,000,000 feet, besides which about 90,000,000 feet will be hauled in by rail.

The Kalamazoo News has been sold to the owners of the Gazette of that city and will be discontinued as an evening newspaper. The News-Gazette will be the name of the morning newspaper hereafter.

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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Trouble Convicted of Murder at Bay City—Mason County Tax Titles Are Void—Flooded by an Ice Gorge—Murder Near Detroit.

At Bay City D. J. Trombley was found guilty of the murder of his wife and child. The jury was out five hours and returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Trombley was removed by the verdict. The case has occupied two weeks and was the most notable criminal trial in the history of the county. Every effort was made by the defense to prove the defendant of unsound mind, but the jury thought otherwise. The crime for which Trombley was convicted was the murder of his wife and child on Jan. 1, 1895. He cut the former's throat, then set fire to the house, his child being suffocated. Trombley was pronounced insane by a commission of physicians and sent to the Pontiac asylum, from which he escaped last November. He was traced to Canada and arrested.

Tax Title Sharks in Hard Luck. A Birmingham attorney with one accord unite in confirming the surprising statement that not a single tax title acquired in Mason County during the past five years is worth a dollar. There is no doubt that the statement is true. The reason assigned for the extraordinary condition of things is said to be the failure of the circuit judge to hold court the required number of consecutive days during which objections to the proposed sale of lands advertised for delinquent taxes might be made. The oversight of this technical requirement is said to be not alone in effect upon Mason and other counties, but the same error has occurred in several of the judicial circuits of northern Michigan.

Discovers a New Mineral. A 15-inch fissure vein of ore recently discovered crossing the lake at the Mohawk mine, near Houghton, and first thought to be copper sulphide, proves to be an absolutely new mineral never before determined by mineralogists. Prof. George A. Koenig, the eminent scientist of Houghton, whose authority is recognized in Europe and America, has conducted extensive experiments with the mineral and pronounces it a hitherto unknown combination of copper, nickel and arsenic, possessing great value. He has named it mohawkite, from the mine where found.

Ice Gorge Floods Monroe. It is estimated that the damage resulting from the ice gorge in the Raisin river will be at least \$80,000. The gorge was broken with dynamite, but formed again and flooded cellars in the business and finest residence districts of Monroe. The fires in St. Mary's convent, a mile from the gorge, were put out by the water and the convent was without heat. When the gorge broke it left ice piled as high as the second stories in the flooded districts.

Murdered and Then Burned. Paul Reno, a farmer, living alone in Jefferson avenue, in Grosse Pointe township, near the Detroit city limits, was burned to death. All circumstances surrounding his death point to a conviction that he was murdered and that his house was set afire to conceal the crime. Reno had recently sold most of his household goods, but had left the corner of his lot, therefore with a daughter in Detroit. It is believed Reno was killed for the purpose of robbery.

State News in Brief. Vicksburg's Council will put in a fire alarm system. A lodge of Modern Woodmen has been organized at Milford.

The Globe Casket Co. of Kalamazoo has observed the Kalamazoo Casket Co. Lawrence Vandenberg has been elected principal of the Grand Haven high school.

The Globe Printing Company's office at Flint was damaged \$4,000 by an incendiary fire. Insurance \$2,500.

The third annual meeting of the Calhoun County Teachers' Association will be held at Battle Creek on May 12.

The infant child of Mrs. James Herr of Ludington fell into a pan of boiling water and received burns which caused death.

It has been discovered that the United States government does not own the land on which its life-saving station stands at Ottawa Point.

Rev. J. M. McMillin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Adrian, fell on the ice in front of the parsonage, and broke his right leg.

Battle Creek citizens will vote this spring on propositions to pay the aldermen \$100 per year salary, and to bond for \$100,000 for paving.

Tubbs & Black, a well-known lumber firm operating west of Standish, have banked 2,000,000 feet of logs and shipped part of them by rail.

City Assessor Seyler has received word from the State tax commission that Ann Arbor city must raise its assessed valuation more than \$2,000,000.

The Hamilton store of dry goods has been sold at Adrian to a Chicago firm for \$74,250. The creditors of the Hamilton concern will receive about 15 cents on the dollar.

The Michigan Manufacturing and Mercantile Co. has secured enough timber this winter, it is claimed, to run its saw mill and factory at Standish for three years.

Miss Mary Isabel Smith, general secretary of the Kalamazoo Y. M. C. A. for three years, has resigned to accept the secretaryship of the St. Joseph, Mo., association.

The farm house of Mrs. P. M. Angus, burned at Standish, lost \$1,000. Nearly all of the household goods in the upper part of building were destroyed.

J. Jacobs, a cousin of John Jacobs, the Indian who was frozen to death near Standish recently, came near meeting a similar fate near Standish. He was badly frozen when found, but will recover.

An Ann Arbor-bound freight train was wrecked at Bamister. Seventeen cars were demolished, among them were some oil tanks. People living in the vicinity carried away the oil by the pall-fall.

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The Peabodies' cheese factories, located at Escanaba and at Tipton during the past year, received 3,333,707 pounds of milk, from which were manufactured 12,567 cheeses, aggregating 400,150 pounds. Sales realized \$41,003.63. The cost of manufacturing and discounts was \$6,343.01, leaving to patrons a balance of \$35,260.67.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Women's Press Association, which was to have been held in Battle Creek in May, has been changed by the executive committee to meet in Detroit May 31 and June 1, when the International Women's Press Union also meets.

Edward Hughes, picked up by the police in Benton Harbor and later sentenced to serve thirty days in the county jail, died in his cell. Hughes was a former resident of Baltimore, Md., but his parents were compelled to disinherit him from an estate valued at more than \$100,000. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and a master of the Greek, German, English and Spanish languages.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Defined and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for April 8 is from Matt. 7: 1-14, its subject being "Precepts and Promises." The Golden Text is Matt. 7: 12.

Goodness is within, not without; it is a matter of the heart, not of conformity to rules. Therefore in conduct toward men and toward God we must be genuine, humble, devout. This applies to beneficence, to prayer, to provision for the material needs of the body, the judgment of one's fellows, the fruitage of character, the final destiny of the soul, as set forth in chapters 6 and 7. There are several sayings that are paralleled by Luke in his later chapters, as spoken during the Persian ministry, and it may be that Matthew has introduced them here because of a connection of thought.

Explanatory. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," or, as in Luke, "and ye shall not be judged." It is a simple statement of cause and result, as applied between men and their fellows, not referring to divine judgment, for the context gives no indication of such a reference. It is certainly true that the fault-finder is the most disliked and the most criticised of men. The spirit of petty attack upon one's fellows in contagious and rebounds upon the one who begins it. Judgment means not simply the formation of an opinion, or a reason, another's conduct, but the assigning of bad motives on little or no evidence, the willingness to believe evil rather than good. It is a characteristic evil to acquire and hard to be rid of.

"Why beholdest thou the mote?" or, in Luke, "the splinter." It is of course an extreme case, a hyperbole, used for emphasis. "Why do you look so hard at the splinter in his eye when you have a whole beam in your own?" Sarcasm, undoubtedly. Nothing but sarcasm (and seldom that) will reach the man who sets himself up as a standard for others and calmly informs them of their faults.

In refraining from harsh judgments we are not to keep ourselves so ignorant of the character of others as to waste our choicest words and deeds upon people who will neither appreciate nor profit by them; "pearls before swine" are wasted. In studying the story of Jesus one must be sobered that the gospel should not be preached to him; but rather that the more sacred and spiritual aspects of religion should not be wantonly exposed to ridicule. You may preach repentance and regeneration to a man without expecting him to listen to all the comforting promises and inspiring devotions of the Psalms.

"Ask, and it shall be given you," the subject of prayer is not directly connected with what immediately precedes, but grows out of the entire section of the sermon. If we must order our lives in accordance with principles so difficult to touch, for the arrogant and self-centered scribes and Pharisees he had no time to waste; he denounced them more sternly than any other class. They were "swine," and he cast no pearls before them. However, this precept does not mean that there is any human creature so debased that the gospel should not be preached to him; but rather that the more sacred and spiritual aspects of religion should not be wantonly exposed to ridicule. You may preach repentance and regeneration to a man without expecting him to listen to all the comforting promises and inspiring devotions of the Psalms.

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The Best Hotel in Detroit

Can do no more for you in the way of comfortable beds and good meals than the Franklin House, a Day and Landed Hotel. Rates are \$1.40 to \$2.50 a day, American plan. Woodward and Jefferson Avenues are only a block away, with cars to all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations for businessmen.

H. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 5, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Oscar Hanson passed last week in Lansing and Mason.

G. L. Alexander went to Cheboygan Friday on legal business.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

BORN—March 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, a daughter.

BORN—March 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Neils Larson, a son.

FOR RENT—A house on the Mortenson place. Julius Nelson.

BORN—April 3d, to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Truly, a daughter.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Misses Cecil and Dorris Carney spent their vacation week visiting in Bay City.

Miss Goldie and Master Frank Bond returned from a vacation visit in Bay City, Saturday.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Miss Clara Mortenson of Beaver Creek has gone to Flint to perfect herself in the dressmaker's art.

The township of Beaver Creek has a cash balance of \$590 in the hands of the treasurer. A good showing.

The last lecture of the course will be given by Thos. McClary at the opera house Friday evening, April 6.

Advised Letters—Henry Hawley, Albert Shoffield, E. L. Sibley, H. C. Hanson.

H. Joseph started for New York City, last Saturday, after new goods. Watch out for a big stock.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

At the teacher's examination March 29 and 30 there were five applicants, and four of them were granted certificates.

The business meeting of the Presbyterian Aid society for April will meet at the home of Mrs. Canfield Friday at 3 p. m.

I respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Grayling, for house cleaning and washing. Mrs. McQuone. Residence—At Mrs. Shellenberger's.

FOR SALE—A good work team, weighing about 2000. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire of J. M. Francis. ap5t

Peter Johnson and family are soon expected home from Denmark, as they have written that they would sail from Bremen, yesterday.

The friends of Miss Lillian Robinson gave her a pleasant surprise on Wednesday evening, March 28th. An enjoyable time is reported.

Bishop Fowler and Wm. J. Bryan highly recommend Thos. McClary as a public orator. Grayling to-morrow night.

How we laugh? Why we laugh? What we laugh at, by McClary, Friday night. Let us round up the course by a rousing attendance.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

W. S. Chalke and wife came down from the farm last Saturday and had a good visit with friends though they were disappointed at not meeting with the G. A. R. as expected.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

John B. Carter of Beaver Creek was in town last Saturday, the first time in a year. Mrs. Carter is yet entirely helpless from a stroke of paralysis received a year ago last January.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

Mrs. S. Hempstead wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling that she has on hand for sale a complete line of hair goods and ladies' toilet articles which she will be pleased to show to any one at her home on Cedar Street.

Miss Sophia Jensen, a Danish maiden in the employ of H. A. Bauman, committed suicide, Monday, by taking carbolic acid. She was doing her usual work in the forenoon when Mrs. Bauman went to the store, and on her return heard the girl calling from where she had fallen. Help was summoned, and Drs. Woodworth and Looney called, but too late to render assistance, and she expired about an hour after their arrival, without regaining consciousness. Only surprise is had as to the cause of the sad act.

The "Home Study Circle" in the Detroit Journal is worth ten times the yearly subscription in any home where there are students or young people.

The Ladies' Home Missionary society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. M. E. Hanson to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

F. L. Robins and wife of Roscommon came up Saturday to attend the G. A. R. anniversary celebration, not having heard of its postponement, and a number of others were coming on the evening train but were notified in time to save them the journey.

D. Bennett, of Homer, Mich. is a practical miller of long experience and would like to put in a first-class grist mill there. He is in correspondence with some of our citizens and if such encouragement is given as there ought to be, he will come up and investigate. We need the mill, and he is the right sort of a man to have around.

We notice in the Herald Times and endorsed by the Clare County Cleaver the announcement of the candidacy of Dr. C. L. Nauman of West Branch for State Senator. Our people supposed that he would be nominated two years ago, but by one of those political schemes that happen once in a while he was defeated. Dr. Nauman is recognized as one of the brainiest and broadest of the pioneers of Northern Michigan, personally clean as snow, and a republican through and through. He is thoroughly posted on the needs of this district and if nominated and elected, as he should be, we will be certain that the interest of the 25th senatorial district will be ably cared for.

The teacher's institute held here last week was a decided success. It is greatly to be regretted that all of our teachers did not avail themselves of this means for self improvement so generously provided by the state. Those who attend such a gathering with the earnest desire to receive benefit cannot fail to do better work than they otherwise could expect to do. Below is given a list of all the teachers present together with the number of sessions each were in attendance: H. A. Graham, 9; Anna Lombard, 9; May Blanshan, 9; Laura Simpson, 9; Josephine Russell, 9; Marcia Kendrick, 7; Clara Willis, 7; Nellie Cole, 6; Etta Coventry, 5; Jessie Owen, 5; Elizabeth Cobb, 4; Georgia Downer, 3; Arthur Ostrander, 3; Edna McLarty, 1; Nellie McLarty, 1.

The Elections.
Monday was an ideal spring day, just cool enough to be bracing but clear and bright. The result here was very satisfactory and is as follows: Supervisor, E. B. Wainwright, 4; Clerk, C. W. Wright, 18; Treasurer, H. A. Bauman, 21; Highway Commissioner, W. Fairbrother, 42; School Inspector, W. G. Woodfield, 12; Justice of the Peace, W. Woodburn, 30; Board of Review, R. P. Forbes, 27; Constables, Ballard, Klapp, Flagg, and Holbrook, 27. Total vote polled 247.

FREDERIC.—Party lines were not drawn. Jas. Smith was elected supervisor by a majority of 2.

MAPLE FOREST elected Frank R. Deckrow with a majority of 19. BEAVER CREEK.—The Union Ticket was not in it and Frank Love was elected Supervisor with a big majority. By vote the polls were removed to Pere Chaney.

Roll of Honor.

These pupils have not been absent nor tardy for the winter term:

High School—Chris Clanson, Lulu Rouse, Floyd Taylor.

Grade 6 & 7—Alfred Sorenson, Esther Kraus, Anna Smith, Emil Hanson, Gertie Kraus, Arthur Fournier, Edith Chamberlain, Florence Trombley, Frank Trombley.

Grade 5—Agnes Blanshan, Katie Bates, Irene Burton, Jeanette Evans, Chas. Miller, Robert Rasmussen, Elizabeth Salling, Eleanor Woodfield.

Grade 4—Willie Fischer, Carl Sorenson, Wilfred Laurant, Anna Nelson, Leah Goupil, Fred Rasmussen, Ralph Claggett, Ralph Ingerson.

Grade 3—Daisy Croteau, Lulu Fairbotham, Emma Goupil, Court Klapp, Harry Oksa, Minnie Kraus.

Grade 2—Herluf Sorenson, Grant Canfield, Marion Salling, Andrew Hanson, Geo. Klapp, Doll Stadden.

Grade 1—Hugh Patterson, Emil Enevoldson, Herbert Oaks, Margaret Bauman.

There are 44 perfect in the winter term against about 24 for the autumn term.

"Keeping Cows for Profit" is the well chosen title of the newest work on practical dairying to come under our notice. We understand that a large issue of this little publication is being gratuitously circulated with the compliments of The DeLaval Separator Co., 71 Cortland Street, New York, which concern offers to send a copy to every reader of the "Avalanche" upon request.



Ralston

Breakfast Food

One cup cooks enough for five people

One cup RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD and 6 cups of boiling water—cost 30—will make a delicious breakfast in five minutes for five persons.

FOR SALE BY **Claggett & Blair.**

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Millions Given Away.
It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, la grippe, and all throat, chest and lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woodfield received a telegram announcing that their daughter Kate, who is visiting at West Branch, was very seriously ill, and they went down on the two o'clock train. At last reports Miss Kate was reported better.

Spreads Like Wildfire.

When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist."

The Misses McLarty, who are teaching in Maple Forest, were the guests of Miss Marcia Kendrick during the session of the teacher's institute last week.

A Horrible Outbreak

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill, of Morgantown, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, sores, ulcers and piles. Only 25c at L. Fournier's.

A son of Phillip Klapp was playing on the logs in the river, Friday, and came very near being drowned. This should be a warning to parents to keep their children from such danger. The company do all in their power to keep them away and often receive abuse for their warnings. The kids should be firmly restrained from home.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

ARE

Headquarters for This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to

CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

SPRING IS HERE!

Beautiful Spring is here, and with it comes the time for taking our.....

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

to purify the blood and prevent diseases usually prevalent at this season of the year. \$1.00 for one hundred full doses, six-hundred full doses for \$5.00.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

LANSING, April 2d 1900.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1896 and previous years and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale. If not previously redeemed or canceled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

ROSCOE D. DIX,
Auditor General.

We advise

Our Readers

to buy.....

Vick's Seeds.

The best the world produces.

The handsomest and most complete catalogue the house has ever issued, sent free, provided you state in what you are most interested—Flowers, Vegetables or Small Fruits.

Address

JAMES VICK'S SONS,
Rochester, N. Y.

Room! Room!

We must make room for our

New Spring Stock,

and to do so we offer our entire stock for less money than it can be bought for anywhere else. Below we will give you a few items:

Prints, worth 5, 6, and 7c, for	5c	Men's all wool Pants,	\$1.25
Brown Cotton, worth 6c & 7c,	5c	Men's Merino Under Shirts,	19c
Percales, 36 inches, for	8c	Men's Black Rib Overalls,	37c
Apron Gingham, only	5c	Men's Blue Overalls, from	35 to 45c
Cream Outing Flannel,	4c	Men's all wool \$6.00 Suits,	\$3.90
Toweling, worth 5c,	3 1/2c	Men's Cashmere Suits, all	
Ladies' Fleece Underwear,	21c	wool, worth \$8.00, for	\$4.95
Children's Fleece Underwear,	15c	Men's Beaver Overcoats,	\$3.85

We have no space to mention other Bargains, but every thing will go in proportion. Remember the place.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

==THE BIG==

One Price For All Store

We are showing the latest styles in

Madras Cloth,
Dress Gingham,
White Goods,
Corded Novelties,
Silk Gingham,
All Overlace,
Dress-trimmings.

We have just received a fine assortment of Ladies' Collars & Neckwear. They are Beauties.

Also a full line of Rubber Goods on hand. We handle the SNAG PROOF and the Hip Sporting Rubber Boot.

Respectfully Yours

BEUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.



We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 35,000 illustrations, and shows every kind of article with prices. It costs 25 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTY CENTS to show your good faith, and we will send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Michigan Ave. and Madison Street
CHICAGO

WAR, THEN AND NOW.



LOSSES GROW LESS.

SOME LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE ANGLO-BOER WAR.

As Effectiveness of Weapons Increases, Fatalities in Battle Apparently Decrease—Comparison of Casualties in Some of the World's Greatest Conflicts.

The South African war has demonstrated some things about up-to-date fighting machines. One important fact brought out is that, for creating extensive casualties and making bloody history, the old-fashioned fighters, with their old-fashioned short-range weapons, still hold the championship. Dynamite bombs and light shells, bullet-sifting machines and long-range smokeless powder guns have not feared the world's record for carnage on a ton. The civilized nations stand agape at the fall of a few score of officers in a single night as though it were an unheard-of thing and that science had rendered warfare too frightfully gory for it to be tolerated among human beings. Probably the almost bloodless victories of our navy at Manila Bay and Santiago have led people to look for enormous gains on a minimum of investment. These were marvelous exceptions. A war means fighting, and fighting in a war worthy of the name means killing on both sides.

The effectiveness of the long range weapons used in the South African war and the mortality which is looked upon by the laymen as something excessive attract the notice of military men who have had actual experience in war. Under the regime of magazine rifles the battle usually begins at 1,500 or 1,000 yards, and may close down to 1,100 or 1,000 yards. At the latter range the fire is supposed to be very effective. Artillery is, of course, effective to break up solid lines of infantry, but it is impossible to make artillery fire effective against troops who are covered behind a height, for instance, or by the lay of the land or by rock and trees.

Gen. Sikes said recently that he never had much faith in the effectiveness of long-range weapons, for once you teach troops that they can send a bullet a mile, it takes away their intrepidity. Napoleon III, demoralized his army by causing the soldiers to think that the long-range breechloading chassepot and the mitrailleuse would defeat the enemy. It took all the élan out of them and made them mere machines. The Germans, who, by the way, also had their breechloading, long-range rifle, the needle gun, rushed to close quarters, and the result was disastrous to the French.

Civil War Fatalities.
Gen. Nelson A. Miles said, apropos of the subject of modern improved weapons and projectiles in relation to battlefield casualties, "Losses diminish in proportion as man-killing devices progress." This is a fact, as shown by figures, and is well known to close students of warfare. Take, for instance, the Federal attack upon the Confederate stone wall at Fredericksburg in 1862. The experience of the Seventh New York (Steuben) regiment in that charge is typical. The Seventh went in after other brigades had been repulsed in front of the stone wall so that it did not receive the fierce outburst of Confederate fire, but in twenty minutes, or at the outside thirty minutes, out of twenty-five officers in the regiment ten were killed and eight wounded, and out of 450 men 230 were killed and wounded. All of these casualties came from bullets fired from the stone wall. The loss in officers killed was never exceeded out once in the whole civil war, and that was in the case of the Seventh New Hampshire at the storming of Fort Wagner. In that affair eleven officers of this regiment were killed or severely wounded.

In the attack upon the stone wall the Seventh Regiment fought with the "Iron Brigade" Division. This division was repulsed in its assault upon the stone wall, but it was not repulsed in its assault upon the stone wall. The Seventh went in after other brigades had been repulsed in front of the stone wall so that it did not receive the fierce outburst of Confederate fire, but in twenty minutes, or at the outside thirty minutes, out of twenty-five officers in the regiment ten were killed and eight wounded, and out of 450 men 230 were killed and wounded. All of these casualties came from bullets fired from the stone wall. The loss in officers killed was never exceeded out once in the whole civil war, and that was in the case of the Seventh New Hampshire at the storming of Fort Wagner. In that affair eleven officers of this regiment were killed or severely wounded.

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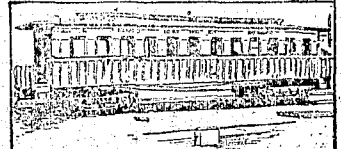
CAR LINCOLN RODE IN.

Discovered in Railroad Scrap Pile at Omaha, Nebraska.

In an old scrap pile of the Union Pacific Railroad yard in Omaha is the iron clad car which Abraham Lincoln designed and used as his traveling car during the civil war. In this coach, and sable decorations and trappings of grief, the body of the martyred President was brought to Springfield, Ill., for burial. It is one of the most notable historic relics, and yet for years has lain battered and disused in a mass of rubbish.

Not long ago, when Booker T. Washington was in Omaha, he heard of the old car and went down to the yards to look it over. His visit resulted in a movement to resurrect the old Lincoln car and preserve it as a relic of the closing chapter in the career of the great emancipator.

When President Lincoln designed the car and it was built, nearly forty years ago, it was the marvel of the railroad



PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CAR AS IT NOW APPEARS.

world. The coach was built in the military shops of Alexandria, Va., and was known as the President's car. To prevent the bullets of Confederates or assassins passing through the mahogany sides of the President's car it was iron-clad, armor plate being set beneath the upholstered sides of the coach to make it entirely bullet-proof. The largest of the compartments was used as the President's study, and the sofa on which he rested and slept was fifteen feet long, being a remainder of the great height of the President. It was in this car that Lincoln always went to the front, and there are many bullet holes, indicating that the President was in the habit of getting close to the firing line.

The Union Pacific bought the car in 1866, and Sidney Dillon used it as the President of the road, but its great weight because of its armored sides made it objectionable, and for many years it has been isolated in the yards. The car is forty-two feet long and eight and one-half feet wide. There is but one entrance, and this opens into a narrow passageway the whole length of the car. There were three compartments, and all were elegantly upholstered and furnished with reclining chairs. The President's compartment was decorated with panels showing the coat of arms of the various States, and the other rooms were padded with crimson corded silk. The car was mounted on four-wheeled trucks. From April 21 to May 3, 1865, this car was in use as a funeral coach for the murdered President's remains.

Wisdom and Wisdom of Job—Billings.
Health is a loan at call.
A mule is a bad pun on a horse.
Wheat is a serial. I am glad of it.
A fly is a lie painted in water colors.
Ignorance is the wet nurse of prejudice.

Did you ever hear a very rich man sing?
We have made justice a luxury of civilization.
Wit without sense is a razor without a handle.
Old age increases us in wisdom—and in rheumatism.

Time is money, and many people pay their debts with it.
It is easier to be a harmless dove than a decent serpent.

Benevolence is the cream on the milk of human kindness.
Face all things; even Adversity is polite to a man's face.

Beware of the man with half-shut eyes. He's not dreaming.
People of good sense are those whose opinions agree with ours.

It is little trouble to a graven image to be patient, even in fly time.
Half the discomfort of life is the result of getting tired ourselves.

Humor must fall out of a man's mouth like music out of a bobolink.
Necessity is the mother of invention, but Patent Right is the father.

Most men are like eggs, too full of themselves to hold anything else.

Pressure After Necessities.
A lady living in the Eighteenth ward answered a knock at her door the other morning to find a poorly dressed woman, greatly in need of help. Her tale excited sympathy in the kind lady's heart. When the poor woman left she carried a big bundle of clothes and a sack containing many of the necessities of life.

The next morning there appeared at the same door a 7-year-old orphan of ruddy countenance, who somewhat shocked the lady of the house with this: "Say, that lady you gave the things to yesterday wants to know if you've got a pair of skates that me brother can wear?"—Salt Lake Herald.

Quinine in the United States.
The official figures show that there were imported last year into this country 1,589,056,750 grains of quinine, or about twenty-grains for each inhabitant. More than 125,000,000 grains were consumed by United States soldiers during the last year, and it is stated that the people of this country consume one-third of the quinine of the world.

Young Crocodiles.
The moment that a young crocodile breaks its shell it is to all intents and purposes as active as any adult during its life. It will make straight for the water, even if it is a foot or so of sight and a good distance off, and it will pursue its prey with eagerness and agility during the first part of its existence.

Largest Wooden Structure.
The De la Motte building in Wellington, New Zealand, is the largest wooden structure in the world.

A friend is a man you like who keeps time with you, and an enemy is a man you hate who keeps time with you.

When a poor woman has a baby, she hires a nurse, but a rich woman gets her mother or sister to do the hard work.

PERUNA PROTECTS OUR HOMES.



The Roberts Family, of Falls City, Neb., Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Peruna Is the Greatest Medicine on Earth."

No man is better known in the State of Nebraska than Mr. Carl T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup and repeated attacks of lung fever. Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malaria) and liver trouble. Your remedy, Peruna, cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the State of Nebraska, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had a stomach trouble which Peruna also cured. Altogether for my whole family I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy, Peruna, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Falls City, Neb.

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, as follows:

"I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to anyone who is afflicted with catarrh of the bladder or of the prostate. Peruna has become, in a multitude of households, absolutely indispensable."

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carnegie, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report

that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Peruna is without a doubt the best medicine that ever was used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is the household safeguard.

A complete work on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

NO BEARINGS TO GET.

If Any Man Ever Reaches the North Pole He Will Be Lost for Sure.

If any one really got to the north pole he would, in common parlance, be utterly "at sea," simply because at the pole there is no possibility of ascertaining one's whereabouts. A person arriving there would find an altogether different world before him. Like a blind man he would grope about and vainly endeavor to get back whence he came. This by no means enviable situation is calculated to destroy the illusions which he may have cherished when starting on his polar expedition. His completely changed situation would be accounted for by the fact that when stationed at the pole the direction of the north would be found to coincide with the line of the zenith—that is to say, the point exactly above us. The opposite point, viz., the nadir, would coincide with the direction to the south. The longitudinal circles, and hence also the meridian of the locality, would coincide with the horizon. Hence an astronomical determination of the locality, according to latitude and longitude, is precluded.

The same may be said as regards determining one's bearings in any direction. The compass, too, will fail there, because its horizontal intensity is so slight as to preclude the possibility of its action. The only criterion for judging that one has arrived at the pole is that the observed latitude of the sun, after having been corrected to altitude above the true horizon, is found to coincide with the value of the declination of the sun for the day in question.

Moreover, in these regions there is scarcely a day on which dense fogs do not prevail, and 60 or more degrees (C.) of cold, such as mostly exist there, will enhance the difficulties of observation to such an extent that it can only be a question of approximate estimates. Such conditions are by no means enviable, and are scarcely calculated to induce us to long for them with all our hearts.

But these are not the only things which are likely to make a sojourn at the pole a never-ending torment. Worse than all the rest, one cannot count the passing hours there; in other words, there is no criterion for determining the due of day. During a period of six months the sun will neither rise nor set, but during the whole of the time will remain either above or below the horizon. As the earth revolves around its axis in twenty-four hours, the sun apparently describes, during the same interval, a circuit of 360 degrees around the sky, being visible at an altitude equal to the declination whenever declination is of the same name as the pole at which the observer is stationed.

The numerous attempts hitherto made to reach the pole have, as a matter of course, been by water—that is to say, by ships and sledges. The idea that one might get there by an aerial passage has not gained ground until recently, but if we consider that balloons are not navigable, and hence are liable to be carried away by air currents in any direction from their point of departure, and in the most untowardly manner, it is not surprising that the idea of reaching the pole by air is not so popular as it once was.

Nevertheless, there are those who are determined to reach the pole, and who are not deterred by the difficulties of observation, the cold, the fogs, the lack of navigation, and the impossibility of determining the time of day.

One of the most recent attempts to reach the pole was made by a party of four men, who started from the coast of Greenland on August 1st, 1900, and reached the pole on August 12th, 1900.

The party consisted of four men, and they were accompanied by a dog sled and a sledge. They were accompanied by a dog sled and a sledge. They were accompanied by a dog sled and a sledge.

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NO BEARINGS TO GET.

If Any Man Ever Reaches the North Pole He Will Be Lost for Sure.

If any one really got to the north pole he would, in common parlance, be utterly "at sea," simply because at the pole there is no possibility of ascertaining one's whereabouts. A person arriving there would find an altogether different world before him. Like a blind man he would grope about and vainly endeavor to get back whence he came. This by no means enviable situation is calculated to destroy the illusions which he may have cherished when starting on his polar expedition. His completely changed situation would be accounted for by the fact that when stationed at the pole the direction of the north would be found to coincide with the line of the zenith—that is to say, the point exactly above us. The opposite point, viz., the nadir, would coincide with the direction to the south. The longitudinal circles, and hence also the meridian of the locality, would coincide with the horizon. Hence an astronomical determination of the locality, according to latitude and longitude, is precluded.

The same may be said as regards determining one's bearings in any direction. The compass, too, will fail there, because its horizontal intensity is so slight as to preclude the possibility of its action. The only criterion for judging that one has arrived at the pole is that the observed latitude of the sun, after having been corrected to altitude above the true horizon, is found to coincide with the value of the declination of the sun for the day in question.

Moreover, in these regions there is scarcely a day on which dense fogs do not prevail, and 60 or more degrees (C.) of cold, such as mostly exist there, will enhance the difficulties of observation to such an extent that it can only be a question of approximate estimates. Such conditions are by no means enviable, and are scarcely calculated to induce us to long for them with all our hearts.

But these are not the only things which are likely to make a sojourn at the pole a never-ending torment. Worse than all the rest, one cannot count the passing hours there; in other words, there is no criterion for determining the due of day. During a period of six months the sun will neither rise nor set, but during the whole of the time will remain either above or below the horizon. As the earth revolves around its axis in twenty-four hours, the sun apparently describes, during the same interval, a circuit of 360 degrees around the sky, being visible at an altitude equal to the declination whenever declination is of the same name as the pole at which the observer is stationed.

The numerous attempts hitherto made to reach the pole have, as a matter of course, been by water—that is to say, by ships and sledges. The idea that one might get there by an aerial passage has not gained ground until recently, but if we consider that balloons are not navigable, and hence are liable to be carried away by air currents in any direction from their point of departure, and in the most untowardly manner, it is not surprising that the idea of reaching the pole by air is not so popular as it once was.

Nevertheless, there are those who are determined to reach the pole, and who are not deterred by the difficulties of observation, the cold, the fogs, the lack of navigation, and the impossibility of determining the time of day.

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THE MIRACLE DAYS.

Good folks, the days of miracles ain't past all some away.
The weather men predicted snow, an' here's the snow to-day!
They know the path the sun an' moon air travelin'—so they do—
They've tracked the stars of heaven an' caught the comets, too!

They know just how the ol' world rolls—they've got it down by heart;
They know the cyclone's comin' 'fore it ever makes a start!
They know the awful distance from here up to the sun;
They've counted all the worlds above, an' named 'em—every one!

Ain't nuthin' hidden from 'em—they know the all-in-all!
When obstacles air risin' they batter down the wall.
An' stand in all the glory an' beauty of the light.
A givin' out this verdict—that there shall be no night!

An' I ain't wouldn't wonder at the pace we're bein' led,
Ef they shook the world like thunder by the raisin' o' the dead!
Fer, step by step they're goin' upon the upward way,
Till a feller's glad he's livin' in a world like this to-day.
—Atlanta Constitution.

SIX YEARS LOST.

WHAT would we live on, Max?" laughed Sydney Vernon, glancing down at her elegant morning dress, with the pretty slipper just peeping from beneath its hem. "It's all very well to eschew the practicalities of life, but they are somewhat necessary for all that, and I have never seen any great evidences of economy on your part; and I am quite sure you have not on mine."

Max Bayard tugged impatiently at his mustache as the girl, whom a moment before he had asked to be his wife, thus answered him.

"I have never had an incentive to economy," Max said in answer. "I have enough to live on and feed my horses, though my tailor's bill does trouble me now and then, I confess, but Sydney, I will change all that, dear. I can't, perhaps, give you all the luxuries to which you are accustomed, but you shall lack for comforts, that I promise you."

"We should be miserable—Max—miserable, both you and I!" the girl answered.



"Friends? Never!" he exclaimed, answered, bitterly. "We have not either of us been reared in a school of poverty. I would cry for cake while you could only give me bread, and you for ale while I could give you only kisses. Come, be sensible, and let us be good friends."

"Friends? Never!" he exclaimed. "I am starving, and you throw me a stone. Look into my eyes, Sydney, straight and true, and say you do not love me, and I will go away, and trouble you no more."

The long lashes drooped low on her cheek.

"I cannot quite say that," she answered, "but I will say more. I promised last night to become Mr. Clayton's wife within six months."

Max Bayard's handsome face grew white to the very lips—a look of deadly anger, mingled with something like loathing, crept into it. Sydney shrank from it, as from a blow.

"Don't, Max—don't!" she cried. "I could not help it—I am very sorry."

"You could not help it—you are very sorry?" he repeated very slowly. "Could not help what? Tying with me for your amusement—playing fast and loose with your victim, or selling yourself to the highest bidder? Which? You are very sorry for whom? For the man you led step by step to the brink of the flower-strewn precipice, only to smile as he plunged to the chasm below, or for him who wins the prize in the lottery—the prize for which he has paid the price of all his fortune? Pardon me, Miss Vernon, but, I think, is more deserving of your sorrow than the man whom you hurl to the lowest depths of the abyss."

With these words, he turned and left her.

Six years had passed—six years, fraught indeed with change.

"If she had been but true to herself and me!" Max Bayard had thought, when, but a few months after the event which had driven him from his native land to find fortune elsewhere in travel, a letter had been put into his hand, which had followed him from port to port, announcing that he had fallen heir to a fortune which might have challenged Mr. Clayton's in its magnitude.

A year afterward he married. His wife was very young and very lovely; but there were depths in his nature that he had never stirred, and even as she lay with her head pillowed on his breast another haunted face would come between, and "the careless merriment of her words, and sound the echo of the 'might have been'."

But he never was very deeply, and mourned her very truly, when, one short year after their marriage, he had her away in her grave and took up the burden of life again, with the added responsibility of the tiny infant daughter she had left him.

"Wanted a lady to 'save' the education of a little girl. Apply between the hours of 4 and 6 at my residence."

It was in answer to this advertisement.

When Grandpa Winds the Clocks.

On Saturday nights at half past nine
When the clocks about run down
My grandpa rheumatically leaves his chair
And a smile chases off his frown.
He doffs his coat and throws it aside
Glances round at the family flock
And slowly says as he scratches his head
Guess it's time to be winding the clock.
I tell you now it's a sight to see
For every one else as well as for me
When grandpa winds the clock.

He says that pipe but grandpa says
Can wind an eight day clock—
And if any one else should attempt the trick
The thing would be given a shrewd shake.
So he slowly yawns and naps a stool
And stares at the old clock face
Then blows out the dust from the hole in the key
With no little show of grace.
I only just wish that you could see
The dust flying out from the hole in the key
When grandpa winds the clock.

Then grandpa grips and the winding begins
And the folks all try to smile
As with teeth grating clicks he winds up the weights
For at least a nautical mile.
The cat jumps its back, the baby cries out
The dog howls at every creak.
Dot in time it is over—there's a sigh of relief—
It can't happen again for a week.
The clicks and creaks are over at last
Though it seems as if they'll never pass.
When grandpa winds the clock.

CLARENCE A. HOBBS

—Chicago Chronicle.

ment that, six years after that memorable afternoon upon the beach, a lady stood waiting in the elegant drawing room of the house to which she had been directed.

Her veil was down and the room was half in shadow from the heavy curtains which draped the window, but for all that she started perceptively when a step crossed the hall and a gentleman, his hair slightly tinged with gray, entered.

"She had snuck back on the sofa, and her frame quivered with emotion. 'You have come, madam, in answer to my advertisement?' he asked, cautiously.

"No, no," she answered. "There are reasons why it will now be impossible for me to accept the situation offered."

"That voice! Had it not too long haunted him to be thus easily forgotten? Would he not know it even though it sounded above his very grave?"

"Sydney! you here?" he exclaimed. "Ah, Mrs. Clayton—pardon me, for the moment I forgot."

Then she threw back her veil. Six years had made little change. It was the same beautiful face, but grown very pale, and the lovely mouth quivered as she spoke.

"Believe me, I would not have intruded myself upon you had I dreamed it was you who had inserted the advertisement. I had not even heard of your marriage."

"My wife is dead," he answered. "But stay," as she rose to go. "Tell me how it happens that you are in necessity. Is Mr. Clayton dead?"

She shuddered. "You mistake," she said. "I did not marry Mr. Clayton. I am Sydney Vernon still."

"You did not marry him?"

"No. It is a woman's privilege, you know, to change her mind. But my aunt was very angry, and at her death she left me nothing. Your advertisement attracted me. I thought I might learn to love a little girl."

"Sydney, why did you not marry Mr. Clayton?"

"Had he really spoken, or was it her own thought which formed the question? No, he was awake now, his eyes resting upon her.

"You have no right to ask me," she said, imperiously. "Let the dead past bury its dead."

"No right, perhaps—that I admit, but answer me, all the same. For the sake of all these starving years, let me know the truth."

"Because I did not love him," she answered, then—"because I found myself weaker than I knew."

"Oh, Sydney! If we had known—if we had known! My darling, was there another reason? Was it because you loved me?"

"Because I shall love you while life lasts."

A month later there was a quiet wedding.

TO BREAK A QUEER WILL.

Decedent Swore He Would Make \$200,000, but Died Too Soon.

"The richest workman in New Jersey" was what all his acquaintances called George Beesley, who died a few days ago at his home in Paterson, N. J., but hardly any one imagined that he was worth \$175,000. Such was the case, however, and now there is every prospect that lawyers, his pet abomination, will get a share of the estate. Should such an untoward result ensue it will be all due to Beesley's extraordinary will, which the heirs have decided on trying to break.

A number of years ago, when Beesley was a blacksmith in the Rogers Locomotive Works, he swore that before he died he should be worth \$200,000. About a year ago his health began to fail and as yet his fortune was not more than \$175,000. Ere long he realized that he was not destined to carry out the provisions of his will, but he did what he regarded as the next best thing. He died his money up by will, restricting his children to the interest pittance until the estate should be worth \$200,000, as he had originally planned. Much of his investment had been in gilt-edged but low-interest stocks, and the heirs have come to the conclusion that the law will give them speedy access to comfort which without its help would be long postponed. Hence the attempt to break the remarkable will. An unusual feature of the contest is that two girls heirs object to their father's discrimination against their brother and insist that he shall have a share of the estate equal to theirs.

Beesley was at once a miser and a money lender. In the latter years of his life he was a miser and a money lender. In the latter years of his life he was a miser and a money lender.

men should follow in his steps. In Beesley's home the food was of the simplest. Oil for the lamps was measured out each week and groceries were weighed according to a schedule. If the measured supply did not last so much the worse for those who had been too prodigal. Matches the old man regarded as an extravagance. He whitened splints with his jackknife when he had time and these were lighted from a lamp or the kitchen stove. He shaved notes for men who worked with him and this laid the foundation of his fortune. Wise investments in real estate and a sudden rise in railroad stocks, a large block of which he had acquired as collateral forfeited, made him independent. Then he invested most of his wealth in safe securities and waited for the realization which his death prevented.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Dr. Pearsons, of Chicago, Who Is Giving Away the Fortune He Made.

D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, seems determined to follow the Carnegie ideal and not die rich. He has already given away two or three millions to educational institutions, and still has a million or two more, which he purposes to send in the way of the others gone before. Dr. Pearsons went to Chicago to reside in April, 1880. In his satchel Dr. Pearsons carried \$5,000, which he had saved up in ten years' medical practice in Chicopee, Mass. He and his wife had some distant relatives in Chicago, but they had made up their minds not to go to them, although they knew, practically, no one else there. Their relatives had discouraged the doctor from going West. They did not think he was fitted to get along in the hustle and scramble of a growing city, and advised him to stick to his country practice. But the doctor succeeded, and made money rapidly in many ways, and did good with every dollar of it.

In 1890 the doctor came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for him to begin giving away his fortune. He followed the plan that he and his wife had formed after they had reached

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A South Carolina man left all his money to a girl who had rejected him. What a touching mark of gratitude!

Civil Rhodes says the British flag is the richest asset in the world. (Well, can't get over the habit of reducing his patriotism to a commercial basis.)

The neutrality of the great Powers of Europe can hardly be looked on as virtuous. They are holding their hands off in the South African business because they are afraid of each other.

Professor Atwater has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that alcohol is food. But what's the good of such a discovery as long as there is other stuff to eat.

The annual receipts of the New York Post Office a hundred and ten years ago were a little over \$3,700, or about half those of the Philadelphia office, where Postmaster General Ben Franklin had his headquarters. The revenue last year was over \$9,000,000.

An indication of some of the important industrial effects which may be expected to follow the opening up of China, is given in recent reports concerning the Chinese tree called the "ru chung." Both French and English botanists assert that this tree contains a valuable substance resembling rubber, or gutta-percha. Mr. Weiss, of Owens College, believes that the substance is a true caoutchouc, and that the tree will become of great economic importance.

Rural free delivery for postal matter is slowly winning its way, bringing the daily newspaper to many a farmhouse—a stimulus of fresher interest in the life of the world. The village and traveling libraries, rapidly increasing in number and size, extend, in turn, a broader outlook. The discussions of local clubs—often farmers' granges—and of the many women's clubs (as representative of the "new woman" at her best as the most pretentious of city clubs), give the most beneficent of social contacts, those where thought sharpens thought, observes the New York Post.

If any one thinks that the world doesn't grow, let him look at the price paid for Flying Fox, the animal sold a few days ago at auction by the Duke of Westminster. One hundred and ninety thousand dollars for a horse shows an advance in the price of horseflesh that should make the heads of conservative investors in such humdrum property as Government bonds and real estate swim.

Flying Fox's grandeur, Ormonde, is said to have brought about \$150,000. Ormonde's grandeur, Doncaster, was sold for something like \$85,000. A dozen horses have been sold for sums between \$50,000 and \$100,000; but Flying Fox makes them all look like hacks for hire.

In the matter of telephone development Japan compares favorably with other countries. Several of its large cities have a number of subscribers. Tokio has about 5,000, with 4,000 on application at the last report, and a new exchange is being built with a capacity of 6,000. The subscribers last year in other cities are returned as follows: Osaka, 1,600; Yokohama, 1,000; Kobe, 543; and Kyoto, 520. The subscription rate in Tokio is \$33 a year, and 15,000,000 messages were sent over 900 miles of wire in 1899. The government is spending \$1,000,000 this year on new telephone work.

New Hampshire is often referred to as the Granite State, but the strike of granite cutters has brought out the fact that the stone is quarried for commercial purposes in every State east of the Hudson. One of the most important centres of the industry is Barre, Vt., a town that has grown remarkably in recent years because of its quarries. In this State the village of Niantic is becoming a granite centre. It has been a small manufacturing place for many years, but bids fair to develop rapidly in the next decade, thanks to the stone business.

Eight millions a year isn't enough for Emperor William. He wants ten millions. In his twenty-four palaces he keeps 1,500 lackeys and more than 2,000 maid servants, and there are his royal stables and kennels and covers and coles and playhouses, etc., not to mention his family. His expenses would pay for three or four new battleships per annum. He comes here, does this swelling King of Prussia, but he feels that Germany must have him.

What a lesson of contentment for men of moderate means is taught by the story of George Smith, who, with a fortune of \$100,000,000 behind him, supplied all the want of life on \$3 a day! The late Cornelius Vanderbilt hardly spent more for his personal needs. Russell Sage probably spends less. Jay Gould lived chiefly on tea and toast. The Duke of Westminster was a man of frugal habits. No ordinary business man lives more simply than Rockefeller or Carnegie. This is an important lesson. It should be preached and explained and insisted on for the benefit of the scheming strugglers after wealth—the lesson that wealth has its limits, that it does not bring happiness, and that all the truest and highest pleasures of life are within the reach of men of moderate means, and that they are denied to the lords of millions.

"Step lively!" the cry of the street-car conductor, has been judicially approved, at least to a certain extent, in the Common Pleas Court, No. 3, in Philadelphia, in a decision that a passenger on a trolley car is not negligent in standing on the lower step of a car that was showing down at Chestnut street, was shown by a sudden stop, in Philadelphia, that although trolley cars are dangerous, they are not negligent.

The truly ambitious workman will work with good materials when he can, but with poor materials rather than with none. It has been said of a famous painter that he made a fine picture with a burnt stick on a barn door, and of another that he could produce noble artistic effects with a brush made of hair from his cat's tail. We read of mathematicians too who have worked out intricate problems on a piece of leather. Genius is always superior to circumstances, philosophizes the New York Observer. The ten talent man in mental or moral endowment can do wonders simply with a single talent of wealth, physical strength, or other sort of capital.

Perhaps no figures in the forthcoming census will prove fuller of interest or significance than those which will give the statistics of trolley extension. The census of 1890 showed that the gain in miles of street lines was 433 per cent, for cities and towns of a population over 50,000. This was due, of course, to the seizure of the new motive power as fast as its feasibility was understood by the smaller cities and towns, because of its perfect adaptation to their needs. But since 1890 the extension of trolley roads, from centre to suburbs and from town to town, has continued at an astonishing rate, one quite beyond popular comprehension or estimate. In short, we have seen, probably with but casual recognition of it, the passing of the distinguishing marks of the time in which we live. A formula of description long familiar is the name of "the railroad, the steamship, and the telegraph." But that is no longer a formula of antiquity when the present is more accurately the age of the trolley, the telephone, and the electric light.

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THE ARMY RATION.

Present Food of Our Soldiers Unsuitable for the Tropics.

A board of officers at the War Department in Washington, which has been listening to reports on the adaptability of the old army ration to service in the tropics, has decided to recommend some changes. The ration, which consisted of hardtack, bacon, fresh or canned beef, and potatoes, edible and ample for campaigning in the temperate zone. In the United States bread took the place of hardtack and the profits of the canteen were used to vary the bill of fare. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that American soldiers are better fed than those of any other country. But the old ration is ill-suited to service in the West Indies and the Philippines, although in Luzon our men have lived almost like Europeans for weeks together when in touch with Manila. But sometimes when engaged in chasing the insurgents through the interior, they have to fall back on the old army ration with all its imperfections. One of the witnesses examined by the board was Dr. Louis L. Seaman, of New York, who has served as regimental surgeon in Puerto Rico and the Luzon. He told a painful story of sickness among the troops in both islands. The Montana regiment, after being on the dining line in Luzon, for many weeks, was sent to a station, regiment. At one time only 150 men were fit for duty. Regular regiments had a shudder, if not a more dismal experience. Bowel troubles were the common cause of disability, and they were often followed by typhoid and other fevers. Dr. Seaman was of the opinion that the intestinal irritation could be traced to the heating foods supplied in the ration. No man can eat much meat in the tropics and be well, and when that meat is fried in grease, after the fashion of the soldier cook, it has much the same effect as an irritant poison.

It is plain that the army ration for the tropics must be more vegetable in character than the old ration, which could hardly be improved upon for use on home stations. Rice will be one of the principal components. A great deal of heavy campaigning can be done on rice alone, but the American soldier would almost rebel if it were to be made the staple of his ration. He will always demand a portion of meat of some kind. In the tropics it must be a small portion and free from fatty matter. This consideration rules bacon out altogether. Lean mutton, being easy to digest and also nutritious, is probably the best meat he could have. Reinforced with rice and the vegetables of the country, it would make an excellent staple. Australia could furnish all the mutton required by our troops in the Philippines, and at rates with which our sheep-raisers cannot compete, owing to the higher freight.

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